

very curious documents respecting the armaments of Austria from the editor of the *Hamburg Correspondent*. This paper, the circulation of which amounted to not less than 60,000, paid considerable sums to persons in different parts of Europe who were able and willing to furnish the current news. The, *Correspondent* paid 6000 francs a year to a clerk in the war-department at Vienna, and it was this clerk who supplied the intelligence that Austria was preparing for war, and that orders had been issued in all directions to collect and put in motion all the resources of that powerful monarchy. I communicated these particulars to the French Government, and suggested the necessity of increased vigilance and measures of defence. Preceding aggressions, especially that of 1805, were not to be forgotten. Similar information probably reached the French Government from many quarters. He that as it may, the Emperor consigned the military operations in Spain to his generals, and departed for Paris, where he arrived at the end of January, 1800. He had been in Spain only since the beginning of November, 1805,<sup>1</sup> and his presence, there had again rendered our banners victorious. But though the insurgent troops were beaten the inhabitants showed themselves more and more unfavorable to Joseph's cause ; and it did not appear very probable, that he could ever seat himself tranquilly on the throne of Madrid.

<sup>1</sup> The successes obtained by Napoleon during his stay of about three months in Spain were certainly very great, and mainly resulted from his own masterly genius and lightning-like rapidity. The Spanish armies, as yet unsupported by British troops, were defeated at Urduliz, at Reynosa, Tudela, and at the pass of the Pico de Anso Mountains, and at an early hour of the morning of the 4th December Madrid surrendered. (On the 20th of December Bonaparte marched with far superior forces against the unfortunate) Sir John Moore, who had been sent to advance into Spain both by the wrong route, and at a wrong time. On the 20th, from the heights of Benavente, his eyes were delighted by seeing the English in full retreat. But a blow struck him from another quarter, and leaving Scour to follow up Moore he took the road to Paris.

On 16th January, 1809, was fought the battle of Corunna, the result of which were the defeat of Scour, the death of the gallant Moore, and the unfortunate embarkation of the British troops. It was a most unexpected surprise. »ay« Mr. Lockhart, "that the Emperor did not immediately return from Benavente to Madrid to complete and consolidate his Spanish conquest. He, however, proceeded, not towards Madrid, but Paris, and this with all his utmost speed, riding with post-horses on one occasion, not less than 7\*1 English miles in five hours and a half, or fourteen miles an hour. The cause of this sudden change of purpose and extraordinary haste was a Russian note <\*nw» which it ere long transpired." Austria had armed, and with it on this point of declaring that war which broke out three months later,— *editnr* <\*/ 1836 edition.